Abstract

An image processing method and apparatus discloses for determining the number of gray levels of a display while showing motion images. The method and the apparatus utilize either a real human eye or a visual simulator which simulates human eye's detection behaviors to determine discriminations of gray levels. The invention features that generating a still image and a motion image which is the duplication of the still image but having moving speed and direction and then showing them on the interested display together to provide real human eyes or the above-mention human eye simulator for detecting the number of gray levels of the moving image. Gray levels of a display while showing moving images are judged as not lost if edge of adjacent gray levels of the moving image can be discriminated by human eyes or the human eye simlator.

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